VOL XV

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1875.

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

PERSONS BEHIND THE SCENES.

ADULTEROUS LOVE OF VICTORIA WHAT DISTURBED THEIR LASCIVIOUS DREAMS

WOODHULL'S LOVE CHANGED TO SCORN The Rage Which Electrified the World

With the First Publication of the Scandal-Hrs. Cady Stanton's Agency in It-Tilton Glory. ing in His Shame-Pen-Pictures of the Characters-Photographs of a Few of Tilton's and Beecher's Intimates.

PERSEILL, N. Y., July 26, 1876.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sir: Sojourning here during the warm weather, and chancing to meet on my frequent visits to Gotham many people who have long known much been made public in the late trial, I have been piqued, for want of something better to do to fill up time, to make special inquiry into the Beecher-Tilton affair. I have thought that some of my many friends in the District, if not the whole peo ple, might not object to knowing, in part, the results of my investigations. So I have hastily written out a "sermon," in the editorial shape, however, which I send herewith, and which is a your service. I wish that these noble palisades and the rich skirting scenery of the Hudson could be transferred to the shores of our, "lovely" Po-

For the National Republican. THE BEECHER-TILTON AFFAIR.

[BY AMICUS CURIAL]
The great scandal case has long enough since ceased to vex the country without particularly changing the double currents of public opinion to warrant a quiet examination of the animus of the some entertaining facts, which it was their policy ctively to suppress. No "opinion" in the mat-an be sound which requires one to stultify himself as to even suspect the possibility of Mr. Beecher's innocence of the alleged liason with Mrs. Tilton. We must admit that, as a start-ing point, and no sensible lawyer will find any difficulty in taking that ground on Mr. Beecher's conising letters, and the shallow "explications" them which he made on direct examination We need not refer to the cross-examination. That position taken, the next thing is to account for

TILTON'S EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT under the circumstances, in such a mainer as shall satisfy reasonable minds. It may be remarked here as well as later that the only sensi ble solution of the whole affair detects Beecher in pious devotion to Pirapus as his natural god and his "notion" of the Christ at the same time brands Tilton as "the meanest of mankind;" damns Moulton, the flashy witness, as the worst friend that ever a sorrowing man had the dire nisfortune to be cursed with: establishes the Woodhull as the once goddess and lover of Tilton, and the admired friend of Moulton, for a period f time; exhibits such men as Stephen Pearl Andrews as the consort of any sort of temporary pirates on the sea of notoriety; shows Plymouth Church in its true character as a religious haunt for Wall-street brokers and lawyers of the worst sort, smuggling merchants, the lower class of keen Yankee sensation-lovers, crack-brained buffoons and "starved" old maids; puts Mrs. wretched fight, and gives her as her noble adjutant Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the half sister

THE CUNNING OLD POX. with destruction in her eye, mischief in her tat-ling tongue, and the wild but heroic kitten by her side doing her bidding, involves sundry ladies free lovers, and lovers not so "free" but whose names must not here be appended to their photographs: includes weak men and women who suffer in bad causes for conscience's sake, and de-tectives, who thrive on general crime; indeed, makes a picture which embraces all the low pas sions and vices and sundry legal crimes, from maudlin sensuality up to rank perjury. And to arrive at all this one need not credit the charge of blackmailing, etc., made against Tilton and Moulton by the defense; and there are not wanting surer brands of infamy for these two than that would have been if it had been true. Nobody is satisfied with the explanation of affairs which the trial protended to make. Mr. Beecher's best would be bigger fools than they are if they were Now, what are certain facts in the affair by the light of which we are to look at the case? Let it be premised right here that there are certain individuals, four in number, any of whom could have gone into court, and, though believing

per guilty could have testified to certain TOFPLED TILTON OVER AT ONCE. These people held conferences and debated what to do; but they were all of the class who looked upon the affair as that of the combatants, and not of the public-a fight between a skunk and a rattiesnake, in the personal victory of neither of which they had any interest—and they kept their peace. On the other hand, there were two women. among others, the appearance of either of whose on the witness stand would have been disastrou o Beecher-the Woodhull and Mrs. Tilton-the former because she could, if disposed to tell the truth, have revealed more than would have been wholesame to Beecher; the latter because she could have denied the liason, only to be over whelmed with her own confessions, made at times when she was not "in durance" by her husbaud's Stop to mention now whom the Beecher party

would not have seen on the witness stand for any there ever was any need of the great scandal's ex-istence. Of course, Mr. Beecher's and Mrs. Til-ton's pelicy, had they been let alone, was to say othing about their intimacy to anybody.

THE WHOLE INFAMY OF ITS DISCLOSURE nust rest, first, upon Tilton; secondly, upon Moul ton and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and finally, upon their tool, Mrs. Woodhull. She, base though she is, must nevertheless be accounted the least wile of all the gang of Illustrious malevolents who sought Beecher's life-blood, Mrs. Morse, the mother of Mrs. Tilton, has been made great account of by Tilton, sometimes as a crary, lying tattler: at other times as a woman whose insanit took upon it the practical function of disclosing sad truths on improper occasions. But this is mostly Tiltonian tergiversation. The man who has told us that he virtually lied, deliberately lied with his pen, in issuage the blazing emphasis of which but fitly adorned the stupendous un-truths with which he attempted to defraud the whole world, in his "Lafe of Victoria," is not at

"SUPPERING PEWALE," A MOTHER-IN-LAW, with impunity. Mrs. Morse is a saint in contrast with her levely son in-law, notwithstanding the crafty Mrs. Stanton's late enlogy of Theodore. All that the public want is a sensible explica tion of Tilton's and his friend's conduct, and the at hand. The Beecher party were well aware of end of their vengeance, burying Tilton beneath merited intamy. But they were not strong enough to admit the little facts against Mr. Beecher, the gravamen of which they cared no more about than the public at large, and in their attempt t does the public at large, and in their attempt to smirch Tilton and save Beccher from all stain, they made a persecuted here of the former in the opinion of a great many people who would hold him in as much contempt as he merits, if they knew sundry facts. Let it be our purpose to

reveal enough of these to put Tilton BEFORE THE PUBLIC IN THE RIGHT LIGHT, The whole affair is simple enough when we divest it of its mythical romances and deal only with the real ones. We must make use only of facts which can be proven by excellent evidence and, to save the time of arraying them all in de

supportable by unshakable testimony.

First, The liason of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton that must be considered as without question. The writer has no comments to offer upon it, and care othing about it any more than he does about the numerous affairs of the kind which have come to his knowledge during years of observation in Mrs. Tilton as the only person of the drama to be sympathized with, on account of her husband's in-fernal cruelty; Mrs. Stanton's mischief-miking and malevolent tattling, and Mr. Beccher's coarse treatment of her during and just prior to the

trial. Well, with the liason admitted, how about all the rest? Tilton had fallen

IN LOVE WITH WOODHULL.

His "Life" of her was written con amore, with a lying lover's devotion to his idol. He admits that he lied in it, but assumes that he did so with a peculiar motive. But this is all trash, made to subserve the ends of a devilish war on Beecher as the reader will well understand when he comes to know that, instead of Woodhull and Blood's seeking him, as he says they did, with the material in hand, and asking him to retouch it, he rushed one day into their sanctum, in the royal enthusiasm of his blazing love proposed to write a "Life," and declared that it was his right to do so, claimed it as a privilege due—the first great part he was to enact in that divino struggle, which was to place her in the Presidency of the United States at no far distant day, and on the pinnacle of immortal fame! Tilton had in his cracked brain become a free-lover in principle, was a constant visitor at the Woolhull hou and as sickly a lover to all eyes which beheld him as man could possibly be. Not one of the several stories he has told-some quite romantic-of hi first introduction to his inamorata is to be be lieved, for they contradict each other. To one he told a touching tale of a first meeting in the Central park; to another a casual introduction at the theast corner of the New York Times buildhe has varied to others according to occasion, and se on and so forth. He it as it may, Tilton was desperately in love with the lioness of the hour, and she was "awfully attracted" to him She saw in the dashing editor of the Golden Age, the splendid orator and the consort of the Greeleys and other great men, a demi-go1 the like of whom she had never been caressed by before. His mighty soul sighed in big waves which

HER TUMULTUOUS ROSOM. She had run the gauntlet of most human suffer-ings, and been racked with all sorts of tears—had een kicked about here and there by men of con siderable muscle and many pretentions, but never before had she been taken to the bosom of a "intellectual giant" and a monster of florid editorials, who had supped on equal social footing with major generals and written war bulletins for Lipcoln's and Stanton's instruction, and was poet besides! It was too much for her heart, and set her ambition abiaze, too. She was determined to capture him, and she did in a sense. Nothing but becoming the practical Mrs. Tilton, and "manning" the ship of life with Theodore, would satisfy her for awhile. Blood, her husband, deep, arch, able man, ten times Tilton's superior in physical composition and profound thought, but not a blazing, alluring star like Theodore, kept cool, was ready for any "sacrifice." he would, upon principle, have been glad to see

TILTON AND VICTORIA "AS ONE PLUSH" in the Presidential chair, or on any pinnacle whatever, so that his eyes might have beheld them and his pocket-book suffered only plethers there by. He is a man of principle—practical princi-ples, and none of your dolts who least on sentimentality and write poems about "Sir Marma-

Well, the war of love went on, and Tilton had proffered Victoria his august aid in lifting her into the Presidential chair. But a day came when Tilton woke up to a sense of the fearful career he was running. His real life-love was in Europe, a grand woman, too good to be the idol of such a wretch as he. We pass over the cause which had sent her abroad as nobody's business It is enough that she is gifted and noble. Doubt less his heart-what little he has of one that it soft-reverted at times to her. He began to get weary of the empty-brained Victoria, whose off-repeated torrent of cant phrases and wild philesophy which once seemed to him "inspired elequence," "Demosthenic fire," and so forth, had turned to sickly commonplace to his refined ears. He was in a fearful condition, for in his madness he had told her of his domestic wretchedness, and

OUTLINED THE DREADFUL STORY which she finally launched on the public. He hated Beecher, and when he was, on occasion, put to the test, by holding up before him the fearful wondrous brave, and in solemn voice made assurance that he would stand by it at all hazards. He longed to have it made. But now he had come to dislike the Woodhull while still in her power. Mrs. Stanton goaded him to some cour-age, and nursed Woodhuil's love of notoriety meanwhile. She didn't love Beecher or the Beecher family. Tilto; says that about this time Mrs. Woodhuli brought him a preposed attack, entitled "Tit for Tat," on some fair ladies, (among whom was his most revered idel abroad.) peached. But no matter for that, Meanwhile

quite upconscious of the forgiving husband's nurtured malevolence, little suspected him of being the author of the various slants, fearful innuendoes, &c., which from time to time found their lies," preparatory to the grand explosion which was to "unroof Plymouth Church" and expose Beecher in his naked filthiness. Time went on. The calls of Tilton on Woodhull became less frethe family to be as much enamoured of " Tennie' as Tilton was by Victoria, and in evidence of either his respect for Victoria, or his want of re-spect for his own wife, had transferred the kisses investigators of the case a few years hence when all the actors are in their graves. The "devil" was quietly stealing into that holy alliance and preparing the direful scenes of the future. Titton had no fear that Victoria would do anything without his consent. Indeed, she has never done anything regarding the scandal which displeased him, in spirit; but she blundered in choosing her time. All that stuff of Tilton's about making Woodbull's acquaistance in order to prevent he doing a wicked deed is the theme of jorularity among those who know the facts. But the hour was to come which was to seal Tilton's doom and

THE BLACKNESS OF HIS SOUL. The writer is not certain that even at this minute wounded lover became the fiend. It is questions ble that Tilton merited her vengeance then. Let others judge. Here is the tale. The divine one had returned from Europe. Tilton's soul was whelmed with pride. He had looked upon her again! The old love had come back in its blied-ners. She was an object worthy of all his adora-tion—too good a thousand times for him. Much had she heard of the Woodhull. It is very possi-ble that she desired to meet her, to measure her rival. But this is only conjucture. He that as it may, Tilton was seized with a desire, good or bad, to display the Woodhull to his elder inamorata, and, heedless, rash block-head as he is in almost all ways, he hied him to the Woodhull office, and urged Victoria to accompany him to meet the lady in question and another gifted female, in Brooklyn. Woodhull demurred on account of the "business suit" in which she was clad. She had no time to go home and "dress." She would not go. She was imperative at first, but he urged her, declaring that the great ladies would not notice or care how she was dressed; they wished to see her, and he would be proud to present her. Loving woman, she yielded and went. The gifted women she met gave most of their time to Theodore; and so absorbed was he in his admiration of them, that he was somewhat rude to Victoria. She felt herself a woman scorned, and left that little party almost broken-hearted, and the writer understands from un-questionable source that for a long while after, and probably till to-day, Victoria could not be ded that Tilton did not take her there or

BUMBLE HER BEFORE THESE SUPERIOR WOMEN. From that time Victoria and Theodore began to idential campaign of 1872 was opening. Tilton had become ambitions, and he failed to give Victoria the promised support for the Presidency. (It will be remembered that she was nominated by a crowd of madcaps at Apollo hall, New York.)
He had determined, with others, that Horace
Greeley should be nominated at Uncinnati. He Greeley should be nominated at Uncinnatt. He aimed, himself, at the Secretary-of-State-ship under Mr. Greeley. He had not seen Victoria for some time. His heart yearned for another look at her, and he made an errand to her office and told her, and he made an errand to her office and told her that he was going next day to Oincinnati, in the capacity of a reporter. But she had gotten wind of his ambition, and what it was intended to do there, and she said: "Why lie to me, Theodore? You are going to Cincinnati, not to report, but to try to nominate Mr. Greeley. You have forgotten your pledges to me." The miscreant Theodore was staggered for the moment. The woman's knowledge seemed inspirational, no doubt. He fluttered, stammered, and, with one of her pecu-liar blessings on his bead, left. What she arowed happened at Cincinnati, and Theodore three him-

happened at Cincinnati, and Theodore threw him self into the contest—and Victoria's dream wa over! How, during that summer she ruminated ON HER COMING REVENCE

published, in the last of October, (dated 2d of November,) 1872, it is still a fact, without doub in the writer's mind, that the story had been put in type months before, in a less polished form, as a Mrs. Dr. Palmer testified, and the evidence in the writer's possession goes to show that long before, Tilton had given his genius to moulding the story in a crude way for Victoria to rearrange and to publish. But this was before the return of his love from Europe. Woodhull's good fortunes sadly waned that summer. Her paper was given up for a time. The cruel Tilton necloted her the wrote her no more. In his waspeakable her. He wrote her no more. In his unspeakal vanity and self-assurance he had no suspicion that she would turn upon him, and expose the facts in an untimelyhour. He was not fullyprepared to slay

an untimely hour. He was not trulty prepared to stay Beecher yet. The election was not yet decided; and with his immoderate ambition he saw victory ahead. From his higher place, the Secretary of State's chair, he could yet deal Beecher an awful blow. But he awoke, one day on his return from Maine, the theatre of his great speeches—where he had wen a name as a mighty orator, as he is at times—to find that Victoria had ten Beecher for him in an unpropitious hou case. It is not wonderful in its plain setting of facts. It is commonsensical, and, what's more, i is the simple truth, and explains everything up to the 2d of November, 1872. What followed—Tit-ton's awakening to the fact that the woman he had e ashamed of had outwitted him at lust himself standing exposed to his real lady-love as having been in intimate revel, in the CARNIVAL OF OPEN, LOOSE HEARTS.

which exposed all their mutual secrets, with a woman so much her inferior, must have mad-dened him. Then came the political enslaught apace and swept down all his legion of fancies, and he grew desperate. Then came the lying 'True Story," in which he sought to retreat and which was written—God only knows why—by a mad fool; for Tilton out of certain fields is as weal mad foot; for litton out of certain industrial as he is diabolically mean. Then the counseling with that slimy scamp Moulton, in whose face any man of experience sees the villain, and who represents to perfection that ploture in "Lava-"Trust not the man, though he were your brother, Whose hair is of one color, and his whiskers another."

Then the frequent innuendoes in the papers, set affoat by Tilton, and notably the letter to a "complaining friend," which virtually charged Beecher as guilty, while adrokly pretending to avoid an issue, and which was written by Tilton as a response to a letter from said "friend," and which never had any existence except as Tilton framed and wrote it himself, and then got that friend to copy, (as a means of de-fense if any of his friends should upbraid him for publishing that infamous letter to the supposed "compisiong friend")—all these things and many more it is not necessary to point to as re-vealing Tilton's animus after the Woodhull exposure. It is not too much of credulity to bepecuniary contributions to his paper and house-hold, for Moulton, as long as he could do so, would have been willing to have Tilton think him his generous provider. Moulton is not the man to spurn fortunate means of winning gratitude, and not to rejoice in a friend's sense of dependence on

Both have been strangely overrated; both as to their culture and intellectual power. Moulton's average capacity is that of an actute herse-trader Horse jockeys are bright witnesses in court. His literary culture is superficial. He carries his possessions at his tongue's end, and glitters for awhite. But he is soon exhausted. Titton is immeasurably his intellectual superior, but he lacks good sense. He will never be a sa-gacious man. He will always fail to see the vital point in anything complex. He could never be-come a good second-rate lawyer, and there is no profession, the "learning" of which it requires so profession, the "learning" of which it requires so little intellect to become familiar with. When he first opened his confessing and newly philo-sophizing soul to his wife, and got her confession in return, he burried straight over to Tenafly, and kept the Stanton house in a tumult all night with terrible "Joohooing," seeking Mrs. household secrets into the ears of a woman who never could keep a secret of any kind, and whose weakness he probably knew all about. Mrs. shunned. She was the last being that a sensible man, with his afflictions, would have sought for consolation. But Tilton is not a man of good common sense, and it must still remain in doubt, whether he cunningly told his private griefs to her, in order to publish them against Beecher, or, writhing under the afflictions which his confession to Elizabeth had reciprocally brought him, he went like a lunatic to the Stanton hos-pital for "pure sympathy" of the "wondrous kind" sort. Of course, any sensible man would have kept his own counsels, particularly when having witlessly exposed his own weaknesses to his wife. But Tilton did try to be noble for awhile, and lived on with his wife, because his confessions had put him in her power. But

TILTON KNOWS NOTHING OF REAL MOBILITY. The thought of it conflicted with his inherent meanness, and howas as much out of place in an atmosphere of honor-compulsory honor at that— as a weak stomach is on a rough sea. His be-stirred meanness made him qualmy, and he had stirred meanness made him qualmy, and he had no recourse but to go about and peddle his troubles. He hated Beecher meanwhile, and yet played the forgiving, godly young man before him, (as his own evidence shows.)

It is quite unnecessary to add several more of less amusing and pertinent facts, which go to unveil the real character of the Beecher-Tilton imbroglio. The proper time for a complete history has hardly come. It is enough to know that what any one of the chief actors on either side of the great scandal lacks of vulgarity, licentiousness, treachery, perfuly and mendacity, is fully made up for by some other actor. The great mistake of many people has been the notion that one of the parties and his friends are better than their adversaries in this case. Mr. tion that one of the parties and his friends are better than their adversaries in this case. Mr. Beecher's clerical position has been argued in his favor by many, mostly plous people perhaps, while a very great number of the leading men of the world, who despise "woives in sheep's clothing," have in their prejudice against Beecher inclined to the belief that Tilton is much of a gentleman, a "pretty good fellow on the whole." But this is a kindly mistake.

TILTON HAS NONE OF THE GRACES of a well-bred gentleman. His arrogance alone would forbid his being held as a gentleman in good society; while his awkwardness, his clumny feet and large, unwieldy hands, fetter any claim he may make to gentility. His versatility in lying might be mentioned as a blemish of character which would forbid his being considered a gentle-man, if one were not to reflect that this is a virtue in him, in contrast with that devilishness with which it is evident he has all along delighted to stick pins into the festering wounds of his poor wile's heart. No! Theodore Titton is not an which mean. Not Incodore Thion is not an average "manly man," even in the mean company of the Moultons and the Woodhulls.

But while referring to Tilton's associates, Mr. Beecher's most intimate friends must not be forgotten. Two of these illustrious personages were Tilton and Moulton—were they not? And is not that a suggestion pregnant with meaning? "Like master, like dog" will apply here. But we can not afford the time now to specify Mr. Beecher's other particular friends. The world knows but little of them by name. But of two of them it has heard much through the last trial. Tosse,

his bosom friends, Mr. Cauldwell and Mr. Mur Tankers for the Bercher Party faithfully during the six months' struggle, gave their bodies and souls to Beecher—his "chosen vescels." Now, who are they? Why, Mr. Cauldwell is a very common kind of a man, the last person with whom one would suppess a man like Beecher could find any pleasure. He is a picture and picture-frame dealer on Nassau street, New York, and deale mainly in such arttrash as would be likely, we think, to delectate the boors of Plymouth church. Mr. Murray is a handsome fellow, elegant, genial in manner, but quite wanting in intellectual forces. But he is very respectable in Plymouth church's eyes; for he is a Vescystreet "wholesale grocer"—his entire "grocery" business, however, being the selling of rum, brandy, etc., in which he once did a large business with the South, with whose cause he sympa-USHERS FOR THE BERCHER PARTY ness with the South, with whose cause he sympa-thised in the lafe war as a vigorous Copperhead. Be it remembered that these men hold no second place in the Beecher soul—and one may be able to contrast Beecher's and Tilton's respective

Mr. James ()—, of Cincinnati, who has just arrived at the Grand Hotel, in Paris, called the other day on one of the principal Parisian embalmers, to whom he said: "I have just come direct from Cincinnati attracted by your reputation, in order to be embalmed by you." "But, sir," replied the man, "to be embalmed one must.—" "You are going to say," interrupted Mr. ()— "it is necessary to be deed. I have provided for that. In this envelope you will find your fees, some other memory, and directions about sending my body home." Thus saying, Mr. ()—took a bottle of landanum from his pecket, and was only prevented from swallowing the poison by the quickness of the embalmer. The American was taken into outstody, and the authorities have written to his friends.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLIMSOLL'S APOLOGY AND PARDON RANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR

O'CONNELL CENTENARY IN DUBLIN THE FRENCH PERMANENT COMMITTEE

Indemnity-Floods in the West-Meeting of the Indian Commission at Long Branch-The Humane Policy to be Continned-More About the Recent Fallures-

> Chief Ross Not Levee Ronds Pronounced Valid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Atlantic Cables. LONDON, July 29 .- The Post, in its financia article, says shares of Anglo-American Telegraph Company advanced yesterday, while those of di pet United States cable declined on an uncot irmed rumor that the steamship Faraday had abandoned the attempt to repair the injury to the direct cable and was returning to England. The direct cable shares are now quoted at £7.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ENTERTAINMENT. A grand banquet is to be given this evening at Guildhall, by the Lord Mayor of London, to arious municipal heads of British and foreign sities and towns who have assembled here in response to the Lord Mayor's invitation. Preparations for the banquet are very elaborate; it is aid the decorations alone cost \$60,000. A ball insonor of the visitors will take piace in Guildhall comorrowight. to morrow night.

In addition to the municipal guests, there were present the foreign ministers resident in London and members of Parliament for the city and the home counties and others.

WHO WERE THERE AND WHO WERE ABSENT.

LONDON, July 29.—Six hundred and fifty persons attended the banquet of the Lord Mayor at Guildhall to-night. No member of the Government was present except Lord Tenterden, Under Secretary for the Foreign Departments. The Prefect of the Seine and the French Ambassador sat respectively on the right and left of the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor in proposing the toast, "The Municipalities of Europe and America," announced that he had received a telegram from the mayor of Philadelphia, sending a greeting to the company regretting his ability to attend and inviting all to attend the Centennial celebration next year in Philadelphia. Letters of regret from the mayors of towns in Germany, Denmark and other countries. The Prefect of the Seine, the mayor of Quebec and the Syndic of Rome responded to toasts. The French representatives were much applauded. All present expressed gratification at the cordinity of the reception and the brilliancy of the emertainment. WHO WERE THERE AND WHO WERE ABSENT.

COL. VALENTINE BAKER. LONDON, July 28.—The grand jury at Croyden has found a bill for misdemeanor against Col. Valentine Baker, of the Tenth Hussars, who is charged by a young lady with assaulting her in a carriage on the Southwestern Railway.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Bell, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from Hartlepool by 498 majority, to fill a vacancy.

jority, to fill a vacancy.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

this p. m. Mr. Plimsoil read an apology for his conduct last Thursday. He said he retracted the unparliamentary expressions with rejuctance, but not his statement of facts. He then submitted his case to the judgment of the House.

Mr. Diracell asked that the order moving for a reprimand of Mr. Plimsoil be discharged. Mr. Bentick and Newdegate objected, but the order was discharged by an overwhelming majority, amid vociferous cheering. THE O'CONNELL CENTENABY.

London, July 30, 5:30 a. m.—It is reported in Manchester that arrangements have been com-pleted for placing twelve steamers in the Oity of Dublin Steamship Company's service to convey passengers from Liverpool to Ireland during the O'Connell centenary week. It is expected that ten thousand persons will go to Dublin from vari-ous home-rule centres in Great Britain. The Fenian Ammesty Association announce a great mourning demonstration will be held in Dublin concurrently with the O'Connell procession of

FRANCE.

The American War Indemnity-Every Confidence in the Good Faith of the American

Paris, July 29 .- In the Assembly to-day M. Raoue Duval asked the Government why the United States had not paid to French citisens the indemnity due them for losses sustained during indemnity due them for losses sustained during the civil war, while the claims of other foreigners had been settled. The Duke de Cases, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, said the indemnity due other foreigners was likewise unpaid. Presi-dent Grant, in his last message to Congress, re-commended it to take legislative action on this matter. Congress, however, had not moved yet. In conclusion, the Duke de Cases said he had full confidence in the good faith of the American Government. Government.

The permanent committee of the National Assembly, as approved, consists of twelve Deputies of the Right, two of the Lavergue group and eleven of the Left.

SWITZERLAND.

A Strike and Riot-Mob Dispersed by Troops with Fatal Effect. BERNE, July 29,-Two thousand two hundred workmen employed on the St. Gothard tunnel struck work to-day and became riotous. They gathered at the northern entrance of the tunnel and blocked it. The Swiss Government sent a body of troops to the spot, who dispersed the rioters, killing two of them and wounding sev-eral others.

Carlists Concentrated in Catalonia-MADRID, July 29.—An official dispatch and counces that the main body of the Carlists is Campos has taken the town of Seo De Urgel, in the province of Levida, among the Pyreness by assault. The citadel still holds out, but must yield to the heavy artillery of the Alfonsist

The Bishop of Breslan as Mediator. Vienna, July 29.—The Presse says the Prince Sishop of Bresian, Monsigner Foerster, in his lucal capacity as German and Austrian bishop, is mediating between the Vatican and Prussis through the Papal nuncicat Vienna. It is stated the nuncic himself is new in communication with the Prussian embassy at Vienna.

BRAVER, UTAH, July 29.—Mr. Spicer occupied all morning addressing the jury for the defense, He stated the theory of the defense to be that the He stated the theory of the defense to be that the emigrants, by their own misconduct at Corn Creek, so enraged the Indians that they sent runners ahead, gathering help from other tribes, till at the Meadow they numbered four or five hundred; that the whites did sell supplies to the emigrants and treated them well; that Lee held no military or church office, but was simply a farmer to the Indians; that on the grounds he tried to protect the emigrants, and wept when the massacre was proposed; that not Lee, but William Batement, went with the flag of truce; afterwards Lee went to the corral and stayed two hours, believing that the treaty was bone Ade; that while there Haight, Highee and Klingen Smith were plotting to kill the emigrants: that what the whites did was done through fear of death at the hands of the Indians, who threatened that if they didn't help kill the emigrants they would kill them.

The Canadian Rebellion OTTAWA, July 29.—The Winnepeg correspond-int of the Free Press says reliable dispatches re-selved from the west state that the scene of the reported trouble is at St. Laurent, thirty miles east from Carleton. The plain-hunters have selzed and confiscated the property of hunters who refuse to comply with the regulations, and under the leadership of one Drummond they have set up a government of their own—declaring, however, their loyalty to the Government.

New York, July 120,-Mr. Wayne MacVeagb. in a letter to the Tribune, declines to serve as Indian commissioner to investigate the affairs at the Red Cloud agency and vindicates the purity

CAIRO, ILL., July 20.—Capt. Sizney was shot and killed last night, at Carbondale, while sit-ting in his own house. The assassin is unknown. All marries, July 30.—O. Slaughter, a prominent citizen of Tipton county, Tenn., while returning home from Covington, yesterday, was shot and dangerously wounded by some person concealed on the readistics supposed to have been done by a negro, as Mr. Slaughter recently shot and killed a negro whom he was attempting to arrest for horse-stealing.

Bad Luck of the Trenton Banking Company. NEW YORE, July 29.—A morning paper says the Trenton Banking Company, of Trenton, N. J., which lost \$100,000 by Jay Cooke's failure, oses \$100,000 by the suspension of Duncan, She J. B. PORD & CO.'S APPAIRS.

RECEST FAILURES.

J. B. FORD & CO.'s APPAIRS.

J. B. Ford & Co., in a card, state that the depression in their book business continued since the panic of 1873, and was aggravated by the fire in their building in February last, which paralyzed their spring sales. They claim that their assets at bare cost exceed liabilities by over \$50,000. The Christian Union, they say, is sustained by ample capital, its condition is sound and its prospects bright. A statement that it has lost ground since the Beecher trial is not true. Ford a Co.'s connection with it is simply that, besides being stockholders in the company, they have been employed as publishers of the paper. They have resigned that charge, and after the lith of August the business of the company will be transacted by their successors.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Creditors of J. B. Ford & Co. held a meeting today, and a statement was submitted by the firm, showing that their assets exceeded their liabilities by \$85,000. This was referred to a committee, who will report at a future meeting. The amount of liabilities was not stated at the meeting. It was stated that the business of the firm will be continued subject to the action of oreditors, but there will be a temporary suspension of payments.

John Baird has been appointed receiver of the

NO PROTECTION FOR TRAVELER'S CREDITS. TRANSPERS OF REAL ESTATE.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

With regard to the transfers of property which has excited considerable comment, Wm. Batler Duncan said that the transfers were of a character that business men would readily understand. The bank building, he said was sold to his father, Alexander Duncan, June 6, 1885, for \$300,000, subject to a mortage of \$400,000. On May 20, 1874, the property No. 13 Pine street was sold to Alexander Duncan for both of these transfers was paid at the time in cash. Other deeds, &c., Mr. Duncan said, including deed of Fourteenth-street property now put on record, were long ago lodged with the agent of Alexander Duncan to secure certain credit granted to Duncan, Sherman & Co. by parties in London under guarantee of Alexander Duncan, for which firm they placed the deeds with the agent to be recorded at the pleasure of Alexander Duncan. In cass the credit was not used the agent was to return the deeds to Duncan, Sherman and Co.

Under this credit a certain amount has been drawn, and the agent, therefore, recorded the security in accordance with Alexander Duncan's instructions. Mr. Duncan said the other deeds, made by members of the firm in previous years, a list of which has been published, cover old transactions in real estate, which have no connection whatever with the present failure.

CORRESPONDENTS IN TORONTO.

CORRESPONDENTS IN TORONTO. Toronto, July 29.—Campbell & Cassels, bank ers and brokers, suspended until advices can be received from England as to the fate of the ster ling bills of Duncan, Sherman & Co. on foreign agents, on which Campbell & Co. are indorsers.

INDIAN BOARD. Conference with the President-No Change of Policy-Eradication of all Evils. Lone Branch, July 29.—The Beard of Indian Commissioners called on President Grant this morning by appointment, and remained with him until noon. The administration of Indian affairs nounced his unfaltering confidence in the humane and Christian policy by him adopted. The subject of the charges made by Prof. Marsh was discussed, and a most thorough investigation of them was demanded. Prof. George H. Atherton, of Ruigers' College, New Brunswick, N. J., and Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, have already gone forward to the Red Cloud agency to zerve on the commission of investigation. The President was earnest in pledging the full power of the Exsentive in reforming any branch of the service, and pledged his hearty co-operation with the board, with whom he is in entire accord. Neither the Secretary of the Interior por the Commissioner of Indian Affairs were present at the conference. The gradual removal of all the Indians in the country to the Indian-territory south of Kapsas was discussed, and measures adopted looking to the carrying out of that plan.

The Commissioners, in an address to the public attention to the present policy of the Govern ment towards the Indians, which should comman

agents, on their recommendation, who are proved to be incompetent or corrupt, though these are few.

Neither this board or Government would be justified in accepting loud-mouthed accusations for proof of suilt, especially in view of the fact that most of the charges of fraud and incompetency came from disappointed contractors and traders, whose hope of gains under more careful letting of contracts and rigid inspection of supplies is gone; nor on the other hand would they be justified in withholding the most rigid investigation when, as in some cases, charges are made by respectable and responsible parties. We are not aware of the existence of any "rings" in connection with the Indian service differing at all from the "rings" or combinations which are seen by all shrewd men in connection with the lesting of all large contracts in other public or private service. The board call on mission my boards to select of capacity and good character and other good qualities for position of agents.

Much of the present clamor is raised and promoted by had men, and is simed at this humane policy with the desire to destroy it, even though its destruction led to the extermination of the ladians. We cannot, therefore, close this address without asking earnest attention to the fact that for several years the Indian service as a whole and in detail has been and still is virtually within the supervision and control of the religious bodies of the country, and upon them and the Christian community will rest to a large extent the uitimate success or failure of the policy of humanity and justice in our dealings with the remnants of this once powerful race.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Saratoga Baces - Fast Time. SARATOGA, July 29 .- The races were continue

was for flash stakes for two-year-olds, \$100 each, h. f., with \$500 added, the second horse to save his stake; 30 subscribers; half mile. Ten started, Faithless won by six lengths in 49 seconds, hic-Daniel's War Dance filly second, and Paster third. The riders of Lady Clipper and Warlock were thrown at three-quarter pole, and a claim of foul riding was put in against Faithless by Lady

THE CUP RACE.

As the time for the cup race approached, the in-terest increased. Money flowed into the pool box as fast as it could be taken, McDaniels' entry being the favorite. The race was for the Sar-atoga cup of \$1,200, of which \$200 goes; to the second horse, added to the sweepstakes of \$50 second horse, added to the sweepstaxes of soceasib, p. p. 2½ fmiles, [twenty-three subscribers Rutherford and Wild Idle were leading in passing the grand stand the first time, but at a fur long, Wild Idle went out, Rutherford second Wild Idle led for a mile and a quarter, when Preakness went up and took the lead. Coming

GOODWOOD RACES, EFGLAND.

Validity of Leves Bonds Confirmed. connection with the funding law. They conce Nos. 22 and 115, under which the

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury. EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 27, 1875. During the absence or sickness at any time o

the honorable Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, the honorable Ourtis F. Burnam while Assistant Secretary, is hereby authorise to perform the duties of Secretary until otherwise ordered. U. S. GRANT.

Contract Awarded. The contract for furnishing navy ya-ds will live oak timber during the present fleesi year ha Declined.

Bishop Ames, of Georgia, will not be able to accept the position of Sioux Commissioner, as his time will be occupied by official church and diocese duties. He has so informed the Secretary of the Interior. Naval Officers.

arrival at New York, having been detached from the command of the Asiatic station on the 2sth uit, and has been placed on waiting orders. Midshipman F. S. Hotchkin has been detached from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders. Midshipman A. T. Freeman has been detached from the late Saranac and placed on waiting orders. Promotions in the Register's Office-

Walker, chief of tomage division, vice W. P. Tit comb, appointed deputy register—\$2,500; E. S. Cellamer, disbursing cierk, vice Walker—\$2,000; T. T. Stswart, vice Collamer, to fourth class; E. D. Safford, vice Stewart, to third class; S. B. Wil-son, to second class; W. H. Proctor, to second class; M. V. Uasey, to second class; M. C. Hooker, to first class.

Yellow Jack in Florida.

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday received The Secretary of the Navy yesterday received a telegram from Captain George E. Beiknap, dated Pensacola Navy Yard, July 29, announcing that Mrs. Lieutenant lingails died on the night of the 28th. There were nineteen deaths at Barraneas out of sixty-four cases. All were well in the navy yard at Pensacola. A dispatch from Brevet Major General Braman, commanding Fort Barraneas, announcing the death by yellow fever of Lieutenant Deshler.

Notice has been received from the Government of the Dominion of Canada that a light-ship has been stationed near Bar Point, Lake Erie, and the lights shown for the first time on the 3d instant. Two fixed lights are exhibited from the foremast of the vessel, a red light 48 feet from the deck, and a white light at an elevation of 40 feet. The lights will probably be seen at a distance of 10 miles. A bell will be rung during thek and forgy weather. Notice is given that on and after August 10, 1875, a finability of given the light-house reconting erected at Poverty Island, and the temporary light herestofore shown from the top of the dwelling will then be discontinued.

Financial.

The Comptroller of the Currency has notifie

The Comptroller of the Currency has notified the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of \$1,270,000 of additional national bank circulation for the month ending July 28, eighty per cent, of which is to be retired in legal-tender notes, making the whole amount of legal-tender notes retired since the passage of the act of January 14, 1870, \$1,244,892. The amount of legal-tender notes deposited since July 1 by national banks for the purpose of retiring their circulation is \$1,800,910, making the whole amount of legal-tender notes since June 20, 1874, \$27,289,967. The total amount of additional national-bank circulation is \$1,800,910, making the whole amount of legal-tender notes since June 20, 1874 to \$11,871,882; since January 14, 1870, \$9,006,115. The total amount of additional national-bank circulation outstanding January 18, 1870, \$9,006,115. The total amount of national-bank circulation outstanding January 18, 1870, as \$10,186,480, and on July 20, 1878, \$300,812,035. The receipts for customs for the week ending July 24 were as follows: New York, \$2, 428,079; Philadelphia, \$182,002; Baltimore, \$201,437; New Orleans, (week ending July 17, \$17,2875. San Francisco, \$364,120. The balances at the Treasury at the close of business yesterday afternoon were as follows: Currency, \$2,237,600; coutstanding legal tenters, \$375,771,580. The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$375,806.32. The customs receipts were \$627,544.58.

Delegation of Distillers.

A delegation representing some of an principle distilleries and rectifying houses in the country, and also representing the recent convention held in Uncinnati in the interest of honest trade, called on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday, and had a long interview upon the subject of the trade in spirituous liquors. The committee gave their views to the Commissioner at considerable length, and were listened to with great attention. Among the suggestious they had to make were the modification of the regulations now governing the traffic, and especially with regard to the employment of gaugers and storekeepers, the committee urging that transfers be made as often as once in thirty days, instead of once in sixty days, as at present. They also commented upon the matter of selfarres, and declared that often seizures were made upon purely technical grounds, to the great annoyance of distillers and rectifiers. Among the committee were Meszrs. Gaff, of Cincinnati; Thomas, of Louisville; Francis, of Peoria, tand Boyd and Moss, of New York. They had their statements and suggestions before the Commissioner and Messrs. Holmes, Yaryan and Chesley, of the Internal Revenue Department. After concluding their business they paid a visit to the Secretary of the Treasury.

PERSONAL. Mrs. Tilton is passing the summer at Washing-

We hear nothing more of Foster's new edition of Lander. John B. Gough is at home on his delightful arm near Worcester. Bazaine is not in London, nor has he left Spain, as charged in the popular indictment. Gen. Garnald is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and will go West soon. The members of the American Rifle Team at-ended the Goodwood races yesterday. J. W. Forney has visited the Empress Engenie, and offered her a seat at the Contennial. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., of New York, has been elected president of the Wesleyan university.

Baron Schleeser, the German ambassador to the United States, will soon return to this city.

Commodore Vanderbilt is playing point euchre at Saratoga, and holding big hands for an invalid.

versity.

If she had cracked him more over the cocca-nut and less on the hip, the effect would have been less pleasant.

George Elliot is said to have another novel, in scope not inferior to "Middlemarch," nearly ready for publication. scope not inferior to "Middlemarch," nearly ready for publication.

Poor Lilly Robinson has been sentenced to penal servitude for life for murdering her husband. A tiger lilly, chl
Gambetti expects to be kicked across the Jordan by Cassagnao. Notwithstanding this he wears his pants single-breasted.

The Rev. T. K. Bescher's new church, lecture-reom, heuse, opera, all combined neatly in one, will be completed by the lat of October.

Father Imhoff, of Richmond, Ind., has reached his centennial; but it will, his friends hope, be long before he says: "Imhoff for the other world."

A Kansas woman has had seven husbands, and they are all living. Six of them are baid-headed, and the seventh one is coming into that state by and the seventh one is coming into that state by degrees.

Rev. Dr. Eggleston, of Philadelphia, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," meditates declining the Episcopal bishopric of Iowa, recently tendered him.

Olive Logan says that "American ladies don't knew how to bathe." The way they ride the creats backward at Long Branch and other resorts gives one an opposite impression.

"Gath," says a correspondent, "is one of the most pert and accomplished little ladies in America, well educated and inquisitive." Those who have natated with him know better.

Races ave now all the rage. The entire King dom of Great Britain appears to be engaged in cultivating its emblematic blossom. Roses of all bues and varieties now perfume the country. Rose is the giri for us. or intentional.

Hon. Lewis D. Meore, chief of the note and ecupon division, register's office, Treasury Department, and S. R. Bond, seq., accompanies by their wives, left the city last evening for an extended trip to Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falla, Montreal and Quebec. Mr. Moore, during his absence, will visit Augusta, Maine, to see his old neighbors and to take an active part in the coming Sentember ejections. RACES OF THE PACIFIC.

CIVILHEATION OF THE OLD ALTECS.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PHEBLOS AND NAVADOES

Useful Information Concerning New Mexico INTERVIEW WITH GOV. W. F. M. ARNY

Policy-History of Santa Fe-Religion of the Astecs-Sun Worjoes-the Riches of New Mexico and Wonders of the

Sancroft, and many of our ablest writers are conributing in books and solid magazine articles useful and most interesting knowledge concern-ing the ancient races of the Pacific States and Territories is in proof of the widespread desire for accurate information of the mystery of West-

West.

M. Arny, a former Governor of New Mexico, and now the United States agent of the Navajoes, by whom he is respected and beloved, is a valuable contribution to this class of literature, and will be read with profit by all, for, incidental to a de-scription of different tribes, other information, be result of experience and observation, is thrown in. In listening to Governor Arny's conversation one feels as if being guided by an intelligent traveler amid the relies and monumental history of an age already dim in the cycles of time, and through the tombs of a people once splendid and powerful in civilisation, but long since gathered plains glistening with the form and rose-set agate, with rubles, emeralds and diamonds, and up the ides of mountains rich in inexhaustible tres it for the habitation of godlike men. The object of Governor Arny's present visit has been fully expinined, and yesterday afternoon, though busy in making preparations for his return, we had the pleasure of a long talk with him, and the results of it are given below. In introducing the subject

The Astec race of Indians of Old and New Mexico, and the ruins of the many villages found in the Rocky mountain country from the Territory of Utah, through Arizona, New Mexico of American history. Ruins of villages, long ago deserted, give evidence that this region of counmechanical arts than the present Indian in-habitants. The remains of abandoned gold, silver, copper and other valuable minerals give some idea of the vast wealth of that country in THE DAYS OF THE MOSTELUMAS,

rooms full of gold and silver.

The Anter race of the Rocky mountains are cand in two classes:

1. The "Pueblo" or village Indians, who live in towns, and whose history shows that for many hundred years they have had a republican form of government.

2. The Nomadic tribes, whose form of government is patriarchal—like Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—have their soveral wives and roam ever the land, moving their habitations, their flocks and herds as the wants of their animals for grass require.

equire.
An acquaintance and experience with these Indians for many years, and an examination of the old documents which were in the archives of the Territory when I was Secretary and Acting

wise policy of president grant, by which the Indians are being placed on reservations, where it is proposed to divilize, Christianize and make them self-sustaining, and thus elevate the red man and at the same time open for settlement and development large tracts of very valuable public land and other lands held by grants from Spain and old Mexico, and on which thousands of families could find homes and live in ease, wealth and comfort, who are now living in poverty, dragging out an existence in our cities and towns.

REPUBLICAN, You spoke of different tribes of the Astecs, the Pueblos and Nomadic; please tell us about the first.

GOV. ARNY, Within the limits of New Mexico there are nineteen pueblos, (towns.) entirely WISE POLICY OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

leo there are ininsteen pushlos, (towns,) entirely occupied by Indians who are divilised so far as to maintain themselves. The population of these towns number, as per census, 1,200 families and 1,545 persons, of which number there are 2,054 under eighteen years of age. Their grants or reservations contain in all 434,954 18-100 acres. They are evidently the descendants of the Astropopulation, who eccupied this country previous to its discovery by the Spaniards. Their prophet, priest and king is Montenuma. Alvar Numes Unbean de Baca sailed in 1827. In that year he was in New Mexico, and gave an account of the country; and in writing of these indian villages in said: "The New Mexico pueblos"—pueblo, in English, means village—"are 185 stories high, with deors or the roof, and the staircase ladders on the outside." This, and the additional fact that in a drele of sixty miles from Santa Fe there are to be found the ruins of over forty deserted towns, and in various other portions of New Mexico and Arisons similar ruins are in existence, all show that these Indians were formerly a powerful people, and corroborates the statement found in the old Spanish records of "Montexuma having gone from his birthplace, near Santa Fe, to Moquiu when on his way to Uld Mexico;" and the additional fact that the people of Tanos, one of the Moquiu villages, at. present speaking the Tegua language, which is also spoken by several of the New Mexicona Pueblo Indians, leaves but little doubt as to the common origin of all the village Indians of this country and Old Mexico.

Revursions Arivy. It is generally concoded that Santa Fe is next to the oldest town in the United States, it being claimed that Santa Fe?

Governon Arivy. It is generally concoded that Santa Fe is next to the oldest town in the United States, it being claimed that Santa Fe is next to the oldest town in the United States, it being claimed to the Nomina of the Indians and the samples of the Indians of this country and old Mexico of the Indians and here is the substitute u

UNKNOWN GOD OF THE SPANIARDS

NO. 210.

the Pueblos in the vicinity, twelve in number, made submission and were visited and taken possession of in the name of the King of Spain, as was the custom in those days with Spanish conquerors all over the world. As soon as the Puebles had been prought under military subjection they were delivered over to the pious seal of the priests for the purpose of being reduced to spiritual obedience."

the priests for the purpose of being reduced to spiritual obedience."

BETURLICAN. And what is their religion new? Gov. Arrey. From that period to the present great seal has been manifested by the Roman Catholic Church in New Mexico, but there is svery reason to believe that the Pueblos still adhere to their native belief and ancient rites. That most of them have faith in Montasama is beyond a doubt, but in what light it is difficult to say, as they seidem speak of bim, and avoid conversation on the subject. Like other people, they do not like to be questioned on subjects which they believe to concern none but themselves. One thing is certain to my mind from personal observation, that these Indians still eling to their old worship and object to the Catholic Church on account of the amount of tithes and stipends they are required to pay to the clergy for their religious services, and because they centimes to desire to worship the sun, and look for Montasuma's return.

Republican. What Montesuma is this?

Injury services, and because they centimes to desire to worship the sun, and look for Mentenum's return.

REFUNICAN. What Montesuma is this?

GOV. Anny. It is said by some that the Montesum of the Pueblo Indians is not the Mentesum of the Conquest, but an agent of the Spanish Government chosen to protect the rights and interests of the Astec Pueblo Indians. Be this as it may, it is very certain that this view of the subject differs entirely from that of the Indians. They believe to this day that Montesuma cliginated in New Mexico, and some go so serves to designate his Dirthplace. In this they differ, however, some affirming that he was born at the old pueblo of Peccs, and others that his birthplace was an old pueblo located near "Clio Caliente," the ruiss of which are still to be seen about thirty miles northwest of Santa Fe. It is supposed, too, that Montesuma was not the name of this demi-god, but a name beatowed upon him after he had proved the divinity of his mission. A document is now extant purporting to be copied from one of the

INGENDS AT THE CITY OF MEXICO, in which it is stated that Montenums was born in "Teguary," one of the ancient Pueblos of New Mexico, in the year 1838. This account makes him out mere of a prophet than anything else. He foretoid events that actually came to pass, and it is related of him that he performed many wonderful things. From all I have been able to learn I am fully convined that the Montenums who was held in such reverence by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arisona was a descendant of the Montenums, (kings of Mexico) who were looked upon both as kings and priests, subordinate only to "the Great Spirit," whom they believe to be represented by the sun, the representative of light and heat; hence they kept BURNING UPON THEIR ALTARS LEGENDS AT THE CITY OF MEXICO,

BURNING UPON THEIR ALTARS in the "estufas," (places of worship,) "fire, the earthly representative of that light and heat im-parted by the sun," and I have reason to believe that to this day these edifices are used for this

that to this day these edifices are used for this purpose.

REPUBLICAN. Have you visited and explored these towns?

Governor Army. During the last few years I have visited all the Pueble Indian towns now in existence, and also the ruins of many which have been abandoned in New Mexico and a number west of the Rio Grande. These ruins, now totally uninhabited, indicate that in former years they were occupied by a large and industrious population, who in Intelligence must have been far in advance of the present Indians of this country. The most interesting of these abandoned villages that I have seen are the Pecos Pueblo, twenty-five miles east of Santa Fe, the Ope Callente, a paeblo located near a wonderful hot spring in till Arriba county, and others in Canon de Jhelly and Peach Orchard canon, tributaries of the great canon of the Colorado river. All of these ruins indicate that in former days these ruined villages were inhabited by a numerous and powerful race at the case. capes of the Colorado river. All of these rains indicate that in former days these rained villages were inhabited by a numerous and powerful race of people. Davis, in his work, "Conquest of Mexico," from which I have read, in writing of the Pecos Fueble, says: "Many carlous takes are related of the superstitions customs of the Puebles, among which is the following, told of the Pecos Indians. It is said that Monteaums kindled a sacred fire in the estufa of that pueble and commanded that it should be kept burning until he came back to deliver them from the Spaniards. He was expected to appear with the rising sun, and every morning the Indians ascended to the tops of their houses and strained their eyes looking to the east for the appearance of their delivers and king. The task of watching the sacred fire was assigned to the warriors, who served by turns for two days and two nights without eating or drinking, and some say that they remained on duty until death or exhaustion relieved them. The remains of those who died from the effects of watching are said to have been carried to the den of a great serpent, who appears to have lived upon such delicacles. The tradition that the sacred fire was each of generally believed by both Indians and Maxicans. But their fellverer never came, and when the fire west out.—From what cause is and when the fire went out

AN OLD INDIAN'S STATEMENT.

During the period that I was acting Governor of New Mexico I was on several occasions visited at Santa Fe by a venerable Indian who, from data he gave me, I supposed was about ninety years of age. He was a Pecce Pueble Indian, at that time living west of the Rio Grande. He corroborated (from tradition) the statement made in the extract from "The Conquest of Mexico," except that his version of it was that twelve virgins, daughters of the head men of the village, were selected annually whose duty it was to keep the fire burning; that the virgins fell asleep and the fire went out; that these virgins were degraded by the Indians and the town deserted, the Indians believing, as they did, that the loss of the fire caused the failure of water, for their crops indicated the displeasure of Montenums, so far as that pueblo was concerned. He told me that all the Pueblos in secret perform rites and occumonies looking for the return of Montenums, and this was corroborated by our MUCR-LAMENTED EUT CARGON, AN OLD INDIAN'S STATEMENT.

MUCE-LAMENTED KIT CARSON,

THE OUTSIDE WORSHIP
was a blending of Roman Catholic ceremonies
with some of their own heathen ries, the principal of which is the "Cachina," a dance, at which
time they make offerings of flour, corn and other
articles. On the occasion of these great feasts I
noticed that in the morning at sources they were
on the house tops with their faces turned toward
the rising tun.